

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payment. His office is at No. 100 Broadway, New York. Philadelphia, at No. 100 North Second Street.

The Great Calumniation.

Since the New York Herald became the leading journal of the Loco-foco party of the United States, the Washington Union has with more vehemence than ever taken itself to the foul and dirty work of its party. No abuse is too vile, no language too vulgar, no accusations too flagrant, no artifices too mean for its malignant purposes. In illustration of the truth of our remarks, we will quote an article from its columns of yesterday, as follows:

"THE WHIG NATIONAL COMMITTEE ROOMS CLOSED.—The headquarters of the Seward Whigs, opened for some months, and occupied by Truman Smith, Fitz Henry Warren, and other abolition agitators, in disseminating falsehoods and calumnies against the candidate of the Democratic party, was suddenly closed a few days ago, and most of the leaders engaged in the foul work there commenced and consummated, have gone home to re-enact the same scenes in their own States. They feel, doubtless, that their frauds have not been productive, and that their inventions have been too promptly exposed and exploded, to render any expectation of good results at all reasonable. But the true cause of this early abandonment of the ground, were at first as eager to assume the fact that defined in the most overwhelming defeat which, like a great earthquake, will engulf their party and their hopes in one sweeping catastrophe."

We give to the Union the full benefit of the republication of this whole article, the vulgarity of which is only exceeded by the falsehoods breathed in its every line; and although we do not wish to magnify its import, we shall briefly respond to its several calumnies.

In the first place, "the headquarters of the Seward Whigs" are spoken of. We are well convinced that Mr. Seward has never entered the headquarters of any Whigs in this city, and that during his residence among us no man has been known to say or do with reference to the Presidential question than himself. Possessing the same right that the editor of the Union, or any other man possesses, to express his preferences and to urge them upon others, he has yet, as far as the Whigs of and in this city have knowledge, not done so, nor have his views or wishes been in any manner urged by him or sought by them. The manner in which his name is daily trumpeted abroad, in connection with that of General Scott, is in the estimation of all well-informed persons in this city, of both parties, simply ridiculous. The intimate political relations of Mr. Seward with General Scott are not only not alleged by sensible and well-informed men, but even dupes and fools have ceased to give credence to the story.

The Union speaks of "Truman Smith, Fitz Henry Warren, and other abolition agitators." As the world goes, most men would rather be called knaves than dupes; and we therefore acquit the Union of the latter appellation. We will do justice to the discernment of the editor, and admit that we have no idea whatever that he believes Truman Smith and Fitz Henry Warren to be "abolition agitators."

Respecting the "insinuations and calumnies against the candidates of the Democratic party" disseminated by these gentlemen, we shall say nothing, except that such things have never been proved upon them. But as the editor should surely know better than others what falsehood and calumny are, we shall not oppose our judgment to his!

But now to the point. The Whig headquarters "was suddenly closed a few days ago, and most of the leaders"—meaning Messrs. Smith, Warren, and others—"have gone home." As no other words will express what we mean, we must here declare that this assertion is totally false. Our Whig Central Committee Rooms, formerly on 43 street, but lately on Louisiana avenue, have never been so effective as at present. The Hon. Truman Smith and Mr. Warren, (except during a few days of necessary absence), and many other patriotic, influential, able, and zealous Whigs, are here daily employed in the prosecution of all fair and honorable means of promoting the success of the good cause of Scott, Graham, and the Whig party. Information for the people is transmitted from this room to all sections of the Union, in thousands upon thousands of fair and ably-board publications; and hundreds and thousands of letters are received, giving unmistakable evidence of the popular feeling throughout the land. Never was the plan of an honorable campaign better designed or better executed. Animated by the convictions of right and duty, and by the brightest hopes, every co-operator at our rooms in this city is laboring with might and main.

After making this mean and profligate assertion, the Union proceeds to ascertain "the true cause of this early abandonment of the ground," and this is assigned with all the fairness and good feeling that could possibly be expected from a journal so regardless of decency and truth.

We have long been accustomed to read in the Union the most reckless assertions, and the most contemptible and ribald vituperation; but it has of late descended to the lowest level of disgusting indecency, and seems to revel in a mire so foul that the stench thereof offends the nostrils even of the Washington Union itself!

"Between the Whig and Democratic parties there is as much difference as between a white and black man. The issues are bold, strong, decisive. The one believes, or professes to believe, and acts up to the belief, in this principle; the other, in one which is directly opposite."

So says the Boston Bee, a strong Webster paper; and the Bee goes on to praise the principles of the Whig party, and to denounce those of the Loco party. It will not therefore be likely, as some of our neighbors think, to aid the cause of General Pierce—the Little Bessy Bee will not!

It is generally stated that the present is the first time the revenged feelings of the editor of the New York Herald, malignant as they are, have ever been known to influence his course, when interest might be supposed to possibly point another way.

Senator Morton, of Florida.

We have read with great pleasure the able and patriotic letter of this distinguished gentleman to his constituents; and we regret that we have not to-day space for it in the columns of our paper.

Gen. Morton regrets that he has been misunderstood or misrepresented, and that a doubt has been entertained that he would yield a hearty support to the whole Whig ticket presented to that party in Florida. He proclaims himself a Whig without reservation or qualification: not a blind party zealot, but yet a decided Whig, and ever faithful to the convictions of his judgment. He disclaims ever having entertained feelings of opposition to Gen. Scott. In common with the Whigs of his State, his preference was and is for Mr. Fillmore, but that preference could not blind him to the merits of a citizen who in war and peace has ever deserved the respect, the confidence, and the gratitude of his countrymen. He intimates that as a delegate of Florida he went into the Baltimore Convention with no other thought than to abide by its fairly-expressed decision, and that the circumstance of that decision being adverse to his own first wishes could by no means exonerate him in honor from an observance of the obligations he and his friends had assumed.

Gen. Morton discourses well on the general topics of the canvass. He declares Gen. Scott to be as safe on subjects affecting the South as Mr. Fillmore; he hurls back the foolish charge that Mr. Seward would or could control him, but appears by no means sure that Gen. Pierce can withstand the influence of the Van Buren clique in whose embrace he now rests.

This letter is a wise, a patriotic, and a just testimonial to the illustrious candidate of our party; and, for their own sake, we would that others of our whilom Southern friends could but place themselves upon the true and elevated grounds occupied by the highly-esteemed and estimable Senator from Florida.

The Washington Union is highly incensed at the course pursued by General Scott, in replying to the people who come in tens and hundreds of thousands to greet him as he journeys through the western States, and especially because he speaks of "himself, the weather, the state of the crops, the growth of cattle, and the ladies!" If the General were to talk of political affairs, the Union would, in all probability, become desperate. But he does not. His replies are in perfect keeping with the addresses made to him.

We regret that the Union is so much alarmed and chagrined at General Scott's daring to make his journey, and to behave civilly to any body who accosts him. We would ask, however, whether, if General Scott were not a candidate, he would not make this same journey, in the performance of his duty, and whether, if greeted as he has been by the popular acclamations, he would not respond as he has done? We cannot conceive of the possibility of a negative reply from any candid man; and an affirmative appears to us to remove all objections.

There is not a paper in the United States, the Louisville Courier remarks, that has been more vindictive and violent in its attacks on Gen. Scott, than the New York Herald. Indeed, in its zeal to advance the failing fortunes of Gen. Pierce, it has not been surpassed by even the London Times, one of the ablest of all the Pierce campaign papers. Basing and infamously as Gen. Scott has been slandered and denounced by the Loco-foco press, yet the eminent virtues of the PATRIOT CHIEFTAIN have extorted the following tribute from the New York Herald. That paper of the 26th ult. says:

"But, for the private reputation of General Scott, as well as for his military character, we have always had the highest regard and deepest veneration. He is a hero—the pink of chivalry in his profession; and, as a gentleman in social life, he is without stain or blemish."

How they brag!

Q. What was the name of the Loco organ in Washington City, in 1840?

A. The Globe.

Q. Did it brag any then?

A. Yes, "a few." As strongly as the Union does now.

Q. Can you repeat some of its bragging paragraphs?

A. Certainly; they were published so often that everybody learned them by heart; and they compared so poorly with the results that they are often repeated in times like these. Some of them run thus:

Selections from the Campaign Globe.

In Kentucky things are working well—Wickliffe, of Lexington, Hardin and Daniels, have left the Whigs and are working with us.

Spurning the shackles of Whiggery, the following leading men of Georgia will support Van Buren: Gov. Truitt, Hon. Henry G. Lamar, Col. Seaborn Jones, Col. John Howard, and our noble representatives Cooper, Colquitt, and Black; these names will be recognized as those of the fathers of the Whig party in that State.

The lukewarm Harrison men of New York, are leaving their ranks and coming out for Van Buren.

Good old Pennsylvania is sound to the core, sober down at 20,000 of a majority, at least, for Van Buren.

Georgia will sustain Mr. Van Buren by a triumphant majority—5,000 at least; the result will verify the prediction.

Mr. Van Buren will get Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, by handsome majorities; there are changes taking place daily of Whigs to Van Buren.

General Harrison will not receive a Southern electoral vote; his nomination was made by ten free States—the Southern delegates opposing him with unexampled perseverance and unanimity.

We count upon the vote of Maine by 3,000 majority.

The Democracy will triumph by an immense majority, and for ages to come the contest of 1840 will be the proud and distinguished era to which the defenders of the great cause will exultingly refer."

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Is there a man in the Whig party so barefaced as to deny that Gen. Wm. H. Harrison is the candidate of the Abolitionists, or will any dare to say that he is not brought forward by the Abolitionists?

Our majority in Tennessee cannot be less than 8,000 or 10,000.

Pennsylvania and Ohio will go for Van Buren to a moral certainty.

Van Buren and Johnson will carry Kentucky in November, by a larger majority, than Harrison had in '36.

Illinois will give us 10,000 in November.

A Mr. D. S. Brown announces, in an English paper, that he has invented a ship to reach America in forty-eight hours, and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight. His theory is by making the bottom in the form of two inclined planes united upwards, to throw the hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric shape, he hopes to give to a steamship the velocity of a railroad locomotive.

Perfectly clear and feasible.

General Scott at the West.

MADISON, (Ind.), Oct. 4—3 p. m.

General Scott attended divine service yesterday morning, by special invitation, at the Catholic Cathedral, and in the evening at the Episcopal church. His hotel was crowded all day, although the General did not receive visits. He left Louisville at half-past seven o'clock this morning on the boat for Madison, Indiana. The demonstrations along the banks of the river were numerous and spirited, and at every landing numbers of people assembled, cheering the boat as she passed, and firing salutes.

On arriving in sight of Madison thousands of people were discovered on the landing, and cannons roared forth from three different points. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and as soon as the boat reached the landing, a number of persons jumped on board, anxious to have the first grasp of the General's hand.

The committee having made their way through the crowd, conducted General Scott and the other visitors to carriages procured for them, and the procession, after parading the city, proceeded to Madison Hotel, in front of which a platform had been erected for the speakers. Here the crowd was very dense, and as soon as Scott appeared he was welcomed by loud cheers.

Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, on behalf of the citizens, addressed the General in an able speech, and bid him welcome to the hospitalities of the city. The Judge was much applauded during the delivery of his address, which was spoken with considerable warmth of feeling. In allusion to the city he said:

"Founded as it is during the administration of James Madison, bearing his name, and dedicated to his memory—here, on this spot, we greet you. Sir, I do not but the mention of his name, and the reminiscences of the events of his administration, awaken in your bosom many thrilling emotions. We venerate the memory of that virtuous and illustrious statesman, and we cannot but feel a high regard for the man he loved and appreciated. With a mind to discern what was in man, so far as human penetration could do it, and with a devotion to his country that called the best talent into the public service, his eye rested upon you, and he chose you to fill not only high stations in the army, but an important place in his Cabinet. The events of your life prove that Mr. Madison was not mistaken."

He, in conclusion, dwelt eloquently upon the military and civil services of the General. General Scott replied as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Madison: It is a proud event of my life to stand before you as a citizen, and as a friend, and as a man. I am now before you as a citizen, and as a friend, and as a man. It is gratifying to listen to the eloquent address which has just been delivered on your behalf, and to be the object of this friendly greeting and these flattering compliments.

The honors which I find so interesting, are paid to me as the associate and companion in arms of you, my countrymen, and your kindred. With them, in various hard-fought battle fields, and under other critical circumstances have I stood, side by side with them. I have braved danger in more shapes than one, and thus alone can I account for the honors, the overflowing honors which you so cheerfully bestow upon me. I am aware that I now have the honor to stand upon the soil of Indiana, one of the great Northwestern States, which comprises so important a portion of the Union—one of the States most devoted to the Union, the happy Union of the glorious thirty-one States. In Indiana, in Illinois, in Kentucky, and other Northwestern States, are combined the most precious elements of that Union. They are men of true and faithful, as heretofore have been, that Union cannot fail to be perpetuated—that Union must endure. I am aware that I now stand in the city named after the venerated Madison, and although I first received my commission from Thomas Jefferson, the predecessor of Madison, yet my first services to my country were rendered under the administration of Madison, one of the wisest men that ever governed a free country—one of the ablest statesmen it has ever fallen to my lot to know personally or to read of in the pages of history. I saw that illustrious man in the most difficult crisis of his eventful life—I saw him in the darkest period of the war of 1812, when I was called to Washington, although that crisis was to organize a body of volunteers. At that period I had an opportunity of observing well the course, and of marking well the character of this second Father of his Country, and during those days of gloom, of suffering, and dismay, I beheld him firm, unshaken, and resolved—I heard him breathe but one desire—I heard him make but one determination: to defend his country to the last. The prospect darkened—Washington was burned; and shortly afterwards I conferred with him upon the disheartening event. He was the same collected and determined man, with the same resolute will to strike to the last for his country. Nobly was he backed by the American people, from end to end of the Union, and by none more nobly than by the people of the Western territory—for you were men then. State. They flocked to the ranks of the Northwestern army in the Black Swamp, and on many a bloody battle-field. The Western people poured out their numbers and their blood in defence of their country. It is with no ordinary feelings, then, that I stand now upon the soil of that Western territory, and receive the greetings of its citizens. My fellow-citizens, I am now on a journey of professional business; I am not among you to make speeches, and I did not know when I left the city of Washington that I should at any time or at any place meet with more than thirty or forty of my countrymen at one time.

I did not then dream of receiving any of those honors which have been received by me during my progress through the valley of the Ohio. Those honors have been grateful to me, for I know that they have been rendered spontaneously alike by all classes and all denominations. I know that I am at the present moment addressing myself to Democrats as well as Whigs; and I am proud that it is so, for I desire to make no distinction between my countrymen. I have also heard several times, since I landed on your shores, the rich brogue of the Irish and the foreign accent of the German citizens. They are welcome to me, for they remind me of many a well-fought and hard-won field, on which I have been well supported by the sons of Germany and of Ireland; and never shall I cease to be grateful to that portion of my countrymen for the aid they have rendered us, the native-born citizens, on the field of battle. Receive, then, my countrymen, the warm thanks of an old soldier's heart for the welcome extended him this day; and may God bless you all.

Immense cheering followed the conclusion of the General's speech, and it was evident that it had touched the hearts of the hearers, uttered as it was with much depth of feeling. The citizens then flocked to the hotel to speak a few words and shake hands with him; and guns are now firing and bands playing beneath the windows of the Madison House.

Numbers are from the country, and Indiana is fairly aroused. The town is pretty equally divided between the Democrats and the Whigs; but all appear anxious to do honor to their guest, and party feeling is entirely laid aside.

Scott takes the boat this evening for Cincinnati, at which place he arrives to-morrow morning. Grand preparations are being made there, and a deputation reached Louisville this morning and is now returning with us to Cincinnati.

Col. Kelsa, a well-known Democrat, has just been making a Scott speech, declaring his intention to vote for him for President. He is a man of much influence.

Enthusiastic Reception in Indiana and Kentucky—His Arrival at Cincinnati—Grand Demonstration—Spontaneous Welcome of the People.

CINCINNATI, October 5.

Gen. Scott left Madison, Indiana, last evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, on board the steamer Lady Franklin, Captain Tucker, for Cincinnati. The citizens of Madison conducted Scott to the boat in large numbers, and the embarkation was made

amidst the firing of cannon and the music of several bands. Much enthusiasm was manifested in Indiana all along the shore.

Among those on board the boat was Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, lately from Mexico, and on his way to Washington, and the Hon. J. Glover, late United States Consul to Mexico, also on the road to Washington. A large number of citizens from Louisville, and a deputation from the Cincinnati Committee, who went to Louisville after Gen. Scott, were also on board.

At several places along the shore bonfires were lighted, illuminating the Ohio almost the entire distance to Carrollton. When we reached Carrollton, Ky., a dense fog had descended, and it was found impracticable to go further that night. Indeed, the light of the numerous bonfires and torches on shore and at the landing, alone prevented the boat from running on the bank. On reaching the wharf, it was found to contain nearly 1,000 people, assembled to greet General Scott. The General had retired to rest, but so loud were the calls of the people, that he awoke, and came out on deck in his dressing gown, to address a few words of thanks to the citizens. Having been in his first sleep, the fog had a very bad effect on him, and rendered him quite unwell to-day; so much so as to prevent his receiving a welcome from, or addressing his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati.

The boat laid over at Carrollton all night, and left early this morning, as soon as the fog lifted. At Warsaw, Aurora, and several other ports at which the boat touched, very large numbers of citizens assembled, all of whom were most enthusiastic in their reception of General Scott.

Towards afternoon the indisposition of the General grew more serious, and it was found at last to be imprudent for him to go on deck and address the people assembled along the shore. Governor Letcher therefore addressed the various gatherings on behalf of the General, informing them of his sudden illness.

About five miles from Cincinnati, the mail boat Pike, with many Cincinnati citizens on board, also, when they were transferred to the Lady Franklin. Shortly after another boat loaded to the water's edge with passengers, and chartered for the occasion, met, and joined the company. Nearer the city a third boat, also crowded, came up, turned and struck into line. On nearing the city the guns commenced pealing forth salutes, and the levee and buildings were discovered completely covered with a dense mass of human beings.

The streets also appeared thronged, as viewed in perspective from the river. The troops were drawn up, music playing, colors flying, and every boat along the levee decked out with flags, and covered with human beings. The entire scene was one of the greatest excitement and splendor. Every thoroughfare seemed alive with swarming thousands, and there could not have been less than one hundred thousand people on foot. The demonstration was certainly the vastest and most enthusiastic witnessed for many a day.

When the boat neared the levee, the shout of the multitude rose on high with a wild and deafening roar, and the scene was very imposing. So closely was the levee crowded, that the entire bank appeared like a black and rolling sea, as the multitude swayed to and fro in the common anxiety to push forward toward the landing place. The military, however, kept admirable order, and formed a line to the carriages provided for the General and visitors. The people had been waiting several hours in expectation of his arrival, being ignorant of the boat's detention by the fog. Gen. Scott's health was such that it was deemed imprudent for him to take part in the procession arranged, or for a formal reception, and the carriages drove straight to the Burnet house, greatly to the disappointment of thousands, but amidst deafening cheers. The General proceeded at once to his rooms, and has received but very few calls, and those only from officials. He intends recruiting his health by a good night's rest, and will receive the citizens' welcome and visits in the morning.

I have heard of no accidents attending the reception, except one man who was badly burned on board the steamer, while firing a salute, by the explosion of a flask of powder. The demonstration here was decidedly the greatest on the route. Thousands have been pouring in from all the surrounding country during the day, and the city is crowded with strangers.

Ohio appears fairly aroused, and deputations from half a dozen different towns are now on the spot, eager to prevail upon the General to visit their respective localities. The movements of to-morrow will depend entirely upon the health of Gen. Scott.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.

Gen. Scott's health having improved, he received a large number of visitors this morning. Judge Johnson welcomed him to the soil of Ohio, and Dr. Grant, on behalf of the Buckeye Club, tendered him the hospitalities of the city. The General made an appropriate but very brief reply.

The citizens of Covington and Newport are anxious that Gen. Scott should cross the river to visit their towns, and large delegations are now waiting upon him to tender him an invitation.

Whig Nominations in New York.

Onide—For Congress, O. B. Matteson.

Onondaga—For Congress, Daniel Gott.

Chenango—For Congress, Henry Bennett.

Morroe—For Congress, Azariah Boody.

If it were possible for old-fashioned patriots like Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, to be introduced to such scenes as General Scott has been performing in, what a feeling of shame and humiliation would overwhelm them!

[Washington Union.]

Each one of them would take him by the hand and say to him: "My good General, you have redeemed us from the disgrace of Hull's surrender, and of Pierce's overthrow. Just cause that vile and slanderous sheet, the Washington Union, to be no longer recognized by any branch of the general government, and I will be forever grateful to you: for in Europe they really do believe it is an exponent of the feelings and sentiments of the American people."

Beware of the Seward Whigs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.—Washington Union.

As the Union calls all Whigs alternately federal Whigs and Seward Whigs, the import of its meaning is, "Beware of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana!" The admonition might well be extended to many other States. Caution 'em all! caution 'em all! for there is a terrible route for your party—a route of horse, foot, and dragons. The Whigs are formidable in these days!

Gaming on the Sabbath is prohibited in Sacramento by an ordinance of the council; also the keeping open dance-houses after twelve o'clock at night.

Mr. Bancroft has the fifth volume of his History of the United States in the hands of the stereotypers. Of the fourth volume, issued last spring, twenty thousand copies is understood to have been sold.

The London Athenaeum, speaking of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in England, says: "Our advertising columns show that the sale is enormous. We can scarcely count the number of editions that have appeared."

ONE OF THE FAMILIES THAT DON'T TAKE THE NEWSPAPERS.—"Dad, who is Sam Francisco, that is gettin' all the gold out there in California; he must be the richest man in all the diggins."

"Well, Johnny, I rather think he is some sorter relation to Sam Jacinto, who was killed in Texas by Gen. Sam Houston."

"Too much care," says an old saying, "killed the dog." But this saying could never apply to our railroads; for if a living soul is killed on a railroad, it never arises from "too much care," but rather the want of it.

From Europe.

Liverpool Dates to the 25th of September.

We yesterday announced the approach of the Asia to New York. Her news was received last evening.

Cotton and breadstuffs are unchanged.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had improved.

Commercial advices from India were favorable.

Consols closed at 100½, money and account; United States 6's '62, 108½@109; United States 6's '68 (bds.) 107@108; ditto (stock) 106½@107; United States 6's '65, 98@99; Pennsylvania 6's, 86½@87½; Maryland 6's, 96½@97½.

Lord Hardinge has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British army, in place of the late Duke of Wellington.

The imports of gold from Australia during the past week amounted to over \$330,000.

The Earl of Derby intimates that the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will take place as soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament. He will be buried by the side of Lord Nelson, in St. Paul's.

The distribution of the honors and offices of the Duke has commenced. In addition to the appointment of Lord Hardinge as commander-in-chief, Lord Fitzroy Somerset has been appointed Master General of Ordnance, and Prince Albert as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards.

The steamer Panama had arrived at Southampton from Chagres, with \$1,500,000, and the ship Swift was on her way with \$1,000,000.

Advertisements for a joint stock company to work the gold mines of Virginia appear in the London papers.

Napoleon, whilst on a visit to Lyons, in responding to the cry of the people, is reported to have said:

"The cry of 'Vive l'Empereur' affects my heart more than my pride. I am the servant of the country, and have but one object in view, which is to re-establish her in glory and prosperity. It is difficult for me to know under what name I can best act. If, however, the humble title of President will enable me to accomplish this desirable result, I do not want it changed to that of Emperor."

The French ship Grenville has been plundered by the natives of Madagascar, the vessel burnt, and the captain and part of the crew murdered.

The King of Holland, in his speech to the Chambers, says that he has accepted the invitation of the government of the United States to join in an effort to open negotiations with Japan.

Advices from St. Helena state that the American brig Mary Adeline got into the river Congo, and was attacked by 3,000 natives. The English brig of war Dolphin went to her assistance, and poured a fire of shot and shell on the assailants, who fled, and the brig was thus rescued.

A terrible inundation had taken place on the Rhine, entirely submerging seven villages.

City Items.

The weather continues to be warm for the season, and dust is abundant, especially in the First Ward. The good people of the "West end" are patiently waiting for the paving of the Avenue to be commenced, hoping thereby to be relieved of the dust-plague. The present condition of Pennsylvania avenue in that section of the city is certainly terrible!

The Mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the person who fired Whittlesey's oil store last Monday night. The conviction of that person, we think, would lead to the recovery of many stolen articles, and perhaps to the conviction of the persons who purchase those articles, particularly silver ware.

Wyman, the magician and ventriloquist, begins a series of his very interesting exhibitions to-night at Odd-Fellows' Hall. He is a great favorite here, and always gives satisfaction to those who patronize him. He promises something new to-night, and his skill and former exhibitions are a sufficient guaranty for the fulfillment of his promise. Go and see him!

On Tuesday, Coroner Woodward held an inquest over the body of a colored man named Thomas Ross, who died suddenly in an alley near 10th street, known as Church alley. The verdict was death from intemperance!

Last night, the officers found a white man lying in the street so very drunk that he could neither walk, stand up, nor tell his name! He was put into a hand-cart and wheeled to the watch-house, whence he was taken to "the farm" this morning.

Two Public Schools.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was after debate passed, viz:

Resolved, That hereafter no premiums or rewards of merit shall be distributed among the pupils of the public schools at any public exhibition, except such as shall be provided and assigned by order of the trustees.

We learn that there are many more applicants for admission into the public schools than can be accommodated, and that these institutions of learning are enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

DRAINAGE.—With a view of facilitating drainage, the Board of Common Council, at its last meeting, appropriated five thousand dollars for the purpose of extending the sewer along Ninth street west, (which the government is constructing from the Patent Office to the canal) to the north side of New York avenue. The Board of Aldermen have not yet acted upon the subject.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. W. Mead has been appointed a member of the Board of Control of the Washington canal, in place of Mr. Thos. Hutchinson, resigned.—Rep.

The Rev. Dr. Teasdale, by special request, will preach to-day, in the 8th Street Baptist Church, on the Bible doctrine of election. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

WORKED EDGING AND INSERTING.

I HAVE now in store a large and fine assortment of Swiss Muslin Work Edging and Inserting; also, Cambric Edging and Inserting, which I invite the ladies to call and examine.

Also, Cambric and Swiss Muslin Flouncings, from 12½¢ to 38¢ per strip.

Oct 7—T

A. TATE, Agent.

First Annual Ball

OF THE ARLINGTON CLUB.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ARLINGTON CLUB most respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that their First Annual Ball will take place MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1862, at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, (IRON HALL), Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM having been fitted up for this purpose, the Managers intend leaving nothing undone that will add to the pleasure and comfort of all who may favor us with their presence.

Gentlemen are requested to wear their hats or caps in the Ball-room.

MANAGERS.

Wm. L. Jones, J. C. Donohoe, J. H. Miller, J. E. F. Hough, J. C. Birch, J. E. Alexander, H. Harrison, J. E. White, Wm. H. West, Eugene R. Laporte, Joseph S. Seaford, James Warwick, John H. Sullivan, H. H. Benson, Henry Middleton, R. W. Brown, C. Cunningham, W. Winslow, W. Worthington, Charles Holbrook, J. F. Moore, Samuel Lewis, Henry Kleiber, R. Sloan, John Rabbit, M. Dering, J. J. Keel, J. J. Keel.

Oct 7

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after the 1st day of October next the Mail Boat will leave her berth for the south at a quarter past 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of 7, as formerly.

By order, GEO. MATTHEW, Agent.